

## **REMARKS**

### **Claim Rejections**

Claims 6-8 are rejected are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Hibino et al. (US 6,800,010). Claims 6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Yun et al. (US 6,447,908). Claims 7-8 are rejected are rejected under 35 U.S.C §103 as being unpatentable over Yun et al. (US 6,447,908) in view of Chadha et al. (US 5,744,907). Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Yun et al. (US 6,447,908) in view of Kendall et al. (US 2003/0017797).

### **Drawings**

It is noted that the Examiner has accepted the drawings as originally filed with this application.

### **Claim Amendments**

By this Amendment, Applicant has canceled formerly withdrawn claims 1-5 and has amended claim 6 of this application to better protect what Applicant regards as the invention. Claims 6, 7, and 10 are amended to correct minor errors and overcome the Examiner's rejections under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. It is believed that the amended claims specifically set forth each element of Applicant's invention in full compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 112, and define subject matter that is patentably distinguishable over the cited prior art, taken individually or in combination.

The amended claims are directed toward: a method for spraying a phosphors spray, comprising: **(1) controlling a viscosity of the phosphors spray between 10 and 20 centi poise (cPs)**; (2) spraying the phosphors spray on a surface of an anode of an electronic device; (3) vaporizing a solvent of the phosphors spray within the range of predetermined temperatures; and (4) repeating steps (2) and (3) a predetermined number of times to obtain a film having a thickness within a predetermined range.

Hibino et al. teach a display panel manufacturing method for connecting a pair of substrates arranged in opposition via a plurality of barrier ribs formed in a

specific pattern on at least one of the substrates and a bonding agent arranged on the barrier ribs. However, the primary reference to Hibino et al. fails to teach anything about Applicant's recited step for **controlling a viscosity** of the phosphors spray. Instead, Hibino simply provides a method to produce a phosphor layer by a nozzle-spraying method, but fails to teach anything about controlling the viscosity of the phosphor spray.

Further, Yun et al. simply discloses a method for manufacturing phosphor-coated particles. Yun et al. fail to teach anything regarding controlling the viscosity of the phosphor spray. Similarly, neither Chadha et al. nor Kendall et al. provide the above-noted deficiencies of the primary reference. Namely, none of the secondary references teaches or suggests "(1) controlling a viscosity of the phosphors spray between 10 and 20 centi poise (cPs)." Claim 6.

It follows that even if the teachings of Hibino et al., Yun et al., Chadha et al., and Kendall et al. were combined, as suggested by the Examiner, the resultant combination does not suggest: a method for spraying a phosphors spray, comprising: (1) controlling a viscosity of the phosphors spray between 10 and 20 centi poise (cPs); (2) spraying the phosphors spray on a surface of an anode of an electronic device; (3) vaporizing a solvent of the phosphors spray within the range of predetermined temperatures; and (4) repeating steps (2) and (3) a predetermined number of times to obtain a film having a thickness within a predetermined range.

It is a basic principle of U.S. patent law that it is improper to arbitrarily pick and choose prior art patents and combine selected portions of the selected patents on the basis of Applicant's disclosure to create a hypothetical combination which allegedly renders a claim obvious, unless there is some direction in the selected prior art patents to combine the selected teachings in a manner so as to negate the patentability of the claimed subject matter. This principle was enunciated over 40 years ago by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in In re Rothermel and Waddell, 125 USPQ 328 (CCPA 1960) wherein the court stated, at page 331:

The examiner and the board in rejecting the appealed claims did so by what appears to us to be a piecemeal reconstruction of the prior art patents in the light of appellants' disclosure. ... It is easy now to attribute to this prior art the knowledge which was first

made available by appellants and then to assume that it would have been obvious to one having the ordinary skill in the art to make these suggested reconstructions. While such a reconstruction of the art may be an alluring way to rationalize a rejection of the claims, it is not the type of rejection which the statute authorizes.

The same conclusion was later reached by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in Orthopedic Equipment Company Inc. v. United States, 217 USPQ 193 (Fed.Cir. 1983). In that decision, the court stated, at page 199:

As has been previously explained, the available art shows each of the elements of the claims in suit. Armed with this information, would it then be non-obvious to this person of ordinary skill in the art to coordinate these elements in the same manner as the claims in suit? The difficulty which attaches to all honest attempts to answer this question can be attributed to the strong temptation to rely on hindsight while undertaking this evaluation. It is wrong to use the patent in suit as a guide through the maze of prior art references, combining the right references in the right way so as to achieve the result of the claims in suit. Monday morning quarterbacking is quite improper when resolving the question of non-obviousness in a court of law.

In In re Geiger, 2 USPQ2d, 1276 (Fed.Cir. 1987) the court stated, at page 1278:

We agree with appellant that the PTO has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching suggestion or incentive supporting the combination.

Applicant submits that there is not the slightest suggestion in either Hibino et al., Yun et al., Chadha et al., or Kendall et al. that their respective teachings may be combined as suggested by the Examiner. Case law is clear that, absent any such

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teaching or suggestion in the prior art, such a combination cannot be made under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Neither Hibino et al., Yun et al., Chadha et al., nor Kendall et al. disclose, or suggest a modification of their specifically disclosed methods that would lead one having ordinary skill in the art to arrive at Applicant's claimed method. Applicant hereby respectfully submits that no combination of the cited prior art renders obvious Applicant's amended claims.

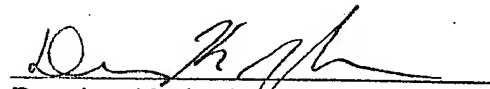
**Summary**

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant submits that this application is now in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested. Should any points remain in issue, which the Examiner feels could best be resolved by either a personal or a telephone interview, it is urged that Applicant's local attorney be contacted at the exchange listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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